



FIG. 1. Female *Bufo boulengeri* exhibiting cannibalism behavior.

wetland was located in a stony plain. The plant community, within the inframediterranean belt, was a scrubland dominated by *Euphorbia echinus*, *Lycium intricatum*, *Launaea arborescens*, *Frankenia* spp., *Witthania frutescens*, *Fagonia cretica*, and *Lavandula multifida*. A high density of several dozen individual *B. boulengeri* metamorphs were observed per m². Adults were found along the banks of the wetland and the cannibalistic behavior of an adult female was observed (Fig. 1). The total length of the adult was 84 mm and the total length of the recently metamorphosed *B. boulengeri* was 31 mm.

Both in natural or experimental conditions, many anurans frequently exhibit cannibalistic behavior, and these interactions are thought to be relatively common, at least in larval stage (Alford 1999. In McDiarmid and Altig [eds.], *Tadpoles: The Biology of Anuran Larvae*, pp. 240–278. Univ. Chicago Press, Chicago, Illinois; Crump 1992. In Elgar and Crespi [eds.], *Cannibalism: Ecology and Evolution Among Diverse Taxa*, pp. 256–276. Oxford Univ. Press, London, UK). Our observation is the first record of cannibalism for this species and contributes to our knowledge of the ecology of *B. boulengeri*.

Submitted by **ENRIQUE GARCÍA-MUÑOZ**, Departamento de Biología Animal, Biología Vegetal y Ecología, Universidad de Jaén, Campus de las Lagunillas s/n, 23071 Jaén, Spain (e-mail: engamu@gmail.com); **LUIS PEDRAJAS**, Centro de Rescate de Anfibios y Reptiles, c/ Real 48, 23680 Alcalá la Real, Spain; **JESÚS BASTIDA**, Departamento de Biología Animal, Biología Vegetal y Ecología, Universidad de Jaén, Campus de las Lagunillas s/n, 23071 Jaén, Spain; and **FRANCISCO CEACERO**, Departamento de Ciencia y Tecnología Agroforestal y Genética, Universidad de Castilla-La Mancha, Campus Universitario s/n, 02071 Albacete, Spain.

CERATOPHRYS CRANWELLI (Cranwell's Horned Frog). **DIET.** *Ceratophrys cranwelli* is a large terrestrial frog endemic to the Gran Chaco ecoregion of South America. Anurans have been noted as comprising a large proportion of this species' diet, but the only anuran diet items confirmed have been *Physalaemus biligonigerus* and an unidentified *Leptodactylus* sp. (Scott and



FIG. 1. *Ceratophrys cranwelli* metamorph consuming a *Leptodactylus bufonius* metamorph.

Aquino 2005. In Donnelly et al. [eds.], *Ecology and Evolution in the Tropics: A Herpetological Perspective*, pp. 243–259). Here I confirm an anuran in the diet of *C. cranwelli*.

On 15 March 2009 at 2100 h I discovered a metamorph *C. cranwelli* preying upon a small anuran around a temporary pond in the Isoceño community of Yapiroa, Province Cordillera, Department Santa Cruz, Bolivia (19.6000°S, 62.5667°W; WGS 84). I identified the anuran as a *Leptodactylus bufonius* (Fig. 1). Though the *L. bufonius* was still alive (indicated by its multiple attempts to push itself out of the *C. cranwelli*'s mouth), the *C. cranwelli* proceeded to force the *L. bufonius* into its mouth using its hands. After ca. 20 min, the *L. bufonius* had been completely consumed by the *C. cranwelli*. To my knowledge, this is the first report confirming *L. bufonius* in the diet of *C. cranwelli*.

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Submitted by **CHRISTOPHER M. SCHALK**, Department of Wildlife and Fisheries Sciences, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas 77843-2258, USA; e-mail: cschalk@tamu.edu.

CORYTHOMANTIS GREENINGI (Casque-headed Tree Frog). **EGG PREDATION.** *Corythomantis greeningi* has a wide distribution in the Caatinga of northeastern Brazil where it occupies temporary water bodies in this semiarid region. The species generally reproduces in lotic environments in stony river beds (Juncá et al. 2008. *Zootaxa* 1686:48–56). On 29 March 2009 at 900 h we observed eggs of *C. greeningi* being predated by tadpoles of *Proceratophrys cristiceps* (about 30 individuals in Gosner stages 40–42), in a small puddle formed in a streambed, situated in Olho d'água, municipality of Santa Cruz da Baixa Verde, State of Pernambuco, Brazil (8.58889°S, 38.176944°W; WGS 84; 852 m elev). Such predation of eggs has been reported in other studies (Rodrigues and Filho 2004. *Herpetol. Rev.* 35:373–373; St. Peter et al. 2008. *Mus. Biol. Mello Leitão* 24:111–118). This is the first record of oophagy reported for *P. cristiceps*. Specimens of tad-